

MYSORE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 88 M—1897-98, dated 17th November 1897.

The Government of Mysore hereby directs the addition, to Form No. 4 (Mining Lease) appended to Notification (Geological Department) No. 46 M, dated the 13th of October 1897, of the following provision for renewal of the lease—

“ Provided also, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that if the said term of thirty years hereby granted shall not, prior to the termination thereof by lapse of time, have been determined under the provisions hereinbefore contained, and if the lessee shall be desirous of obtaining a

4. **Renewal of lease.**
renewed lease of the mining block for a further term of thirty years from the expiration of the term hereby granted and of such desire shall give to the lessors one year's previous notice in writing and shall pay the liabilities under this lease and perform and observe the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the lessee to be performed and observed up to the expiration of the term hereby granted, then and in such case the lessors will, upon the request and at the expense of the lessee, sign and deliver to the lessee a renewed lease of the mining block for the further term of thirty years in such form and subject to such royalty and other payments and such covenants, agreements and conditions, as the lessors may prescribe, and the lessee shall at the same time sign and deliver to the lessors a counterpart of such renewed lease.”

No. 94—M, dated, Bangalore, the 9th of December 1897.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 11 and 28 of the Regulation III. of 1897 (The Mysore Mines Regulation, 1897) the Government of Mysore hereby prescribe the following rules:—

By Order of the Government of Mysore,

JOHN W. EVANS,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Geological Department.*

I—Preliminary.

1. In these Rules the word “ Regulation ” shall mean the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1897, and all words defined in that Regulation shall have the same meaning as in these Rules.

2. In these Rules—

(1) “ Chief Inspector of Mines ” means the senior Inspector of Mines for the time being.

(2) “ Agent ” means the agent or manager of the Mining Proprietor and the managing director or the directors if the Proprietor is a company, but not any one having the actual superintendence of mining operations.

(3) “ Chief Underground Agent ” is the officer of the mine who is in charge of the whole of the underground portion thereof.

(4) “ Assistant Underground Agent ” is an officer whose duty it is to assist the Chief Underground Agent.

(5) “ Chief Engineer ” is the officer in charge of all the machinery of the mine.

(6) “ Assistant Engineer ” is an officer whose duty it is to assist the Chief Engineer.

(7) “ Mining Officer ” includes the Superintendent, Chief Underground Agent, Chief Engineer, Accountant, Assayer and Cashier and their respective Assistants, and others holding posts of equal importance.

(8) “ Underground foreman ” is a subordinate official of the mine to whom the detailed execution of part of the duties of a Chief or Assistant Underground Agent is delegated.

(9) “ Head timberman ” means a miner whose duty it is to see that the fixing of timber is done in a proper and workmanlike manner.

(10) "Workman" includes every person working above or below ground and inferior in position to an underground foreman or head timberman.

(11) "Working place" is any portion of the underground workings where work is being carried on, including any winze, pass, way or other means of access thereto which is not used for general travelling purposes.

(12) "Working party" means a party of two or more men working at the same working place.

(13) "Mestri" means any workman in charge of a working party.

(14) "Contractor" is a person who contracts to drive, sink, or stope, clear dirt or do any other work for a consideration calculated on the work performed and who employs workmen who are paid by him and are not in the direct employment of the company.

(15) "Contractor's mestri" means any mestri in charge of a working party working under a contractor.

(16) The "immediate superior" of any person employed in a mine is the person, whether a Mining Officer or foreman or head timberman or contractor or mestri, from whom he takes orders. In the case of a workman other than a mestri, it will generally be the person in charge of his working place.

(17) "Medical Officer" is the duly qualified man appointed by the Proprietor to have medical charge of the persons employed. Any person with the qualification required for an Assistant Surgeon in the Mysore Medical Service or any superior qualification shall be considered duly qualified for the purpose of these rules. If no Medical Officer shall be appointed by the Proprietor, the Civil or Assistant Surgeon of the District shall be the Medical Officer of the mine for the purpose of these rules.

(18) "Shaft" shall include a shaft, or adit, or any incline which forms an entrance to a mine.

(19) A "Sinking shaft" is a shaft or part of a shaft exclusively devoted to its depth being increased.

(20) "Timber work" shall include masonry, iron-work or other means of securing ground.

(21) The expression "these rules" includes any general or special rules prescribed by the Government of Mysore under Sections 11, 12 or 28 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1897.

II—Protection of the Surface.

3. Places where mining operations have caused large cracks and falls of earth on the surface, or where such are likely to occur, must be properly fenced in.

4. For the protection of public squares, roads, railways, cemeteries, rivers, water-rights, buildings and other property on the surface, the reefs, or other mineral deposits must be left intact for such depth below them and for such horizontal distance as an Inspector of Mines shall prescribe.

5. The top and side entrances of all shafts and all holes and surface workings that are more than 10 feet deep must be kept securely fenced except so far as may be necessary to allow of mining operations being efficiently carried on. The fence may be removed for necessary work if due precautions are taken.

6. When any shaft or other excavation more than 10 feet deep made in the course of mining operations is or has been abandoned or the working thereof discontinued, at whatever time the abandonment or discontinuance occurs, the Proprietor thereof and every other person interested in the land in which such excavation is situated shall without delay either fill up such shaft or other excavation after obtaining the permission of an Inspector of Mines or protect the same by a substantial stone barrier on all sides at least 3 feet, 6 inches high and 2 feet thick.

7. In digging prospecting trenches or other workings not more than ten feet deep, the earth excavated must be used to form more or less regular ridges on all sides.

8. Prospecting trenches must be filled up within six months after being made except where a deposit of commercial value has been exposed.

9. Inadvertent access to water which contains poisonous or injurious chemicals used in extracting gold must be prevented by fencing or other effectual means, and, if necessary, notices must be put up in suitable places warning persons against using such water.

10. The remaining rules do not apply to excavations not exceeding 10 feet in depth nor any open working not more than 50 feet deep in which not more than 50 persons are employed in any one day nor any mine in which not more than 5 persons are employed in any one day.

III—Workmen.

11. Registers shall be kept at every mine of the names of (1) all persons directly employed by the Proprietor; (2) all contractors with the number of men they respectively employ; (3) all mestris, blasters and engine-drivers (if any) employed by contractors; (4) all females engaged in mining operations; (5) all persons below the age of twelve years engaged in mining operations.

The registers shall also state whether such persons are employed above or below ground.

12. Every mestri, blaster, and winding-engine-driver is required to hold a certificate in that capacity from an Inspector of Mines or one of his subordinates.

13. Any person who engages a workman who is new to the mine must arrange that he is properly looked after until he is acquainted with the mine.

14. Any workman sending a substitute in his place shall first obtain the permission of his immediate superior and shall at the same time inform him whether the substitute is acquainted with the mine. If he is not, the person so informed shall see that he is properly looked after. In the case of a substitute for a mestri or blaster the consent of an Underground Agent and in the case of a substitute for an engine-driver the consent of an Engineer must be obtained.

15. At every mine a room must be provided, proportionate in size to the numbers of persons employed and likely to require such a room, where underground workmen can change and dry their clothes. Engine and boiler rooms must not be used for this purpose.

16. No person shall be employed underground or in attendance on machinery who is under the age of twelve years.

IV—Underground Workings.

17. Every working place where work is being carried on shall be placed under the charge of an underground foreman or head timberman in the direct employment of the company or a certified mestri or blaster who shall be responsible for the safety of such place and must be present. Every other place underground where men are stationed or pass must be placed in the charge of an underground foreman or head timberman or certified mestri in the direct employment of the company.

18. The person in charge of a working place or place where men are stationed or pass shall take all precautions to ascertain if the place is safe. If there is reason to suppose that there is any danger to persons working, stationed, or passing therein, he shall proceed at once to remove the source of danger, and if he is unable to do so himself, he shall inform an Underground Agent or other Mining Officer or (unless he is himself an underground foreman or head timberman) an underground foreman or head timberman of the fact as soon as possible and in any case before leaving the mine. He shall, in the meantime, stop all work or access to such working place except for the purpose of making

the place safe or saving life. A foreman or head timberman who receives information, under this rule, of danger to a working place shall be then considered in charge of such working place.

19. Arrangements shall be made for promptly supplying skilled assistance to the person in charge of any place where danger may exist.

20. Every working place and place where persons are stationed or pass shall be inspected at least once on every day when work goes on there during the morning shift and as far as practicable at least once a week in each of the other shifts by an Underground Agent or underground foreman or head timberman who shall satisfy himself that the place is in a safe condition and he shall report to the Superintendent any case of serious neglect on the part of the person in charge.

21. The examination under the above rules of any shaft by which men enter or leave a mine must be made by an Underground Agent or specially selected underground foreman, or head timberman, and the result of one such examination in every week must be entered in a book to be kept on the mine.

22. All shafts in use and all underground workings in which the ground is not sufficiently firm must be made secure with suitable timber work, and such timber work must be renewed as often as necessary to ensure the safety of the workmen and until so secured or renewed no person shall travel or work therein, except for the purpose of exploring or fixing or repairing timber. When it is absolutely necessary to work below ground suspected to be unsafe which cannot be removed or permanently timbered at once, temporary supports shall where practicable be employed.

23. Where timbering whether permanent or temporary is done by the workmen employed in other mining work, suitable timber shall be provided in sufficient quantity in the working place or in the immediate vicinity thereof.

24. In timbering a shaft care shall be taken that the wood employed in places where the ground is dry shall not be of an easily inflammable nature or the timber shall be coated with non-inflammable paint or solution.

25. All underground work shall be so far as possible carried on in such a manner as to avoid the danger of sudden collapses or heavy falls of ground.

26. Every person shall frequently and carefully and especially after any fall of ground, however slight, examine the place where he is working and see that it is safe in every respect; and no person shall work or remain in any part that is not secure and safe unless for the purpose of securing and making it safe; and if any person at any time finds that the place where he is working is not perfectly safe, he shall either secure it or leave the place, and in the latter case he shall at once inform his immediate superior.

27. Where a place is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, a working approaching it shall not at any point within 40 yards exceed 8 feet in width, and 8 feet in height and there shall be constantly kept at sufficient distance, not being less than 5 feet 6 inches, in advance, at least one bore-hole near the centre of the working and sufficient flank bore-holes on each side.

28. In all underground mining operations the ground on the inside of the boundary lines must be left intact for a width of 6 feet from such boundaries, but the working, cutting through or removing these boundary pillars is allowed by agreement between the representatives of the adjoining mines.

V—Prevention of Falls of Things and Persons.

29. Tools, wood, stones, or any other loose articles shall not be put down or allowed to be in such a position in or near shafts or winzes, whether vertical or inclined, or openings into stopes where work is going on, as may result in their falling into them. When a shaft, winze, rise or stope leads directly into a travelling road or place where persons are stationed or at work, the traffic at such places must be guarded against danger from falling articles.

30 The top and all entrances between the top and bottom of shafts, winzes, shoots, or sliding holes and any opening into a stope more than 10 feet deep below a drive and other dangerous openings, except openings for ladder-ways, shall be provided with a permanent or removeable barrier in order to prevent persons or things from falling into them.

31. Every ladder-way-opening in any travelling road or place where men are stationed or pass shall be provided with a door for the purpose of closing the same when occasion requires. The door shall be closed when any work is being carried on which renders it possible that any person or thing might fall through such opening if it were not closed.

32. No person, in climbing ways that are used as shoots or passes, shall cast down any material, until he has made himself sure that no person is in the way.

33. Men engaged in sinking must be protected by a suitable covering from objects falling from above. The ladder-way may form part of such covering.

VI—Shafts and Outlets.

34. No Proprietor, Agent, or Superintendent of a mine shall employ any person in a mine, or permit any person to be in a mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless—

- (a) There are at least two shafts or outlets with which all the underground workings of the mine have communication, so that such shafts or outlets afford separate and efficient means of ingress and egress available to all persons employed in the mine, whether the shafts or outlets belong to the same mine or to more than one mine:

Provided also, that such shafts or outlets must not at any point be nearer to one another than 30 feet: and that there is between two such shafts or outlets, a communication in the mine not less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide and that sufficient means of ingress and egress are provided at each shaft.

35. The provisions of these rules shall not apply—

- (1) To any shaft which is actually being sunk.
- (2) To any work for the purpose of opening up communication, or
- (3) To any work for the purpose of opening out the mine or proving or searching for minerals which does not continue for more than one year or does not extend for more than 50 feet from the shaft.

36. The provisions of these rules shall also not apply—

- (1) To any other work for the purpose of opening out the mine or proving or searching for minerals.
- (2) In case of an accident to a shaft.
- (3) If the mineral would not repay the cost of a second shaft.
- (4) In other cases where the circumstances of the case would render the provision of two shafts not reasonably practicable and where the rock is firm and there is no reason to apprehend danger from water or noxious gases;

Provided that the consent of an Inspector of Mines is previously obtained.

37. Where there is only one shaft and it exceeds 100 feet in depth and is not merely a sinking shaft, it shall be provided both with ladders and with other means of raising or lowering men.

VII—Inclines.

38. Every underground plane on which persons travel on foot, which is self-acting, (that is to say, the motive power is the weight of the load in the waggons), or worked by an engine windlass or gin, shall be provided (if exceeding 30 yards in length) with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the stopping places and the ends of the plane and shall be provided in every case with sufficient man-holes or places of refuge at intervals of not more than 20 yards. No person shall be allowed to travel on foot on any such plane, if there is not room for a person to stand between the tracks and one of the walls.

39. Every man-hole and space for a place of refuge shall be constantly kept clear and no person shall place anything in a man-hole or such space so as to prevent access thereto.

VIII—Hoisting Generally.

40. When hoisting is effected by means of an engine, the drums must be provided with an adequate brake so arranged that it can be easily controlled by the person in charge of the engine from his position at the starting gear.

41. In hauling, the bucket or skip, or any waggon in the cage must not be filled up to such a height that any of the contents can fall out, and the bottom of the same must be kept clean. If it be necessary the shaft must be provided with guides for the buckets.

42. In hoisting or lowering tools, wood, etc., ends projecting over the top of the cage, skip or bucket must be securely fastened to the hauling rope.

43. In vertical shafts where hauling is regularly effected with a bucket, the mouth of the shaft must be provided with a counterpoised or other devised door, waggon or jetty for preventing materials or persons falling down.

44. Entering a division in the hoisting compartment of a shaft, when hoisting is going on in that division, is prohibited except in cases of necessity.

45. If two skips work in the same inclined shaft, one must have a bell attached to it to distinguish it from the other, when in motion.

46. Windlasses, whims and whips in use at shafts and winzes must be provided with a stopper, lynch-peg or other reliable holder.

47. Care must be taken that the hooking on and off of buckets is done without danger to the workmen.

48. The connection between rope and bucket or skip must be of such a character that no accidental disconnection can take place.

49. Before an unguided bucket is raised or lowered it must be steadied.

50. The shaft and the rope, shackle and all other parts of the hoisting gear or apparatus connected therewith shall be carefully examined by a competent Mining Officer or foreman or head timberman once in every twenty-four hours.

IX—Raising or Lowering Persons by Machinery.

51. Ascending or descending in a sling of the hauling rope or an empty bucket or without guides or signals is only permitted in sinking to a depth not exceeding 150 feet, or with the consent of an Inspector of Mines.

52. Complete casing close to the bucket-way on two or more contiguous sides will be considered to be in the nature of guides in the case of a sinking shaft.

53. None but a thoroughly reliable and experienced engine-driver must be employed, when persons are being raised or lowered. He must be at least 21 years of age. The Chief Engineer must see that this rule is carried out.

54. Ropes used in raising and lowering persons and all cappings or sockets and shackles must be of the best manufacture and kept in good condition. The working load shall not be more than one-tenth of the breaking strain of the rope when new.

55. A similar spare rope must always be kept in reserve at mines where there is only one hoisting shaft.

56. The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum; and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, or bucket is at the bottom.

57. The diameter of the drum and the pulleys or sheaves on the head-gear, poppet-head or head-stock, shall not be less than 60 times the diameter of the rope used on them if persons are lowered or raised.

58. Before the commencement of or during each shift the cages or skips must be run up and down the shaft at least once before any person is raised or lowered.

59. In any mine where the winding apparatus, when used to raise persons, is not provided with some contrivance to prevent overwinding, the cage, skip or bucket shall not be wound up at a speed exceeding three miles an hour after it has reached a point in the shaft 50 feet from the surface landing, when men are being raised.

60. Every engine used in raising or lowering persons must be provided with a brake acting on the drum so arranged that it can be easily controlled by the person in charge of the machine from his position at the starting gear, also a depth indicator (in addition to any marks on the rope) in order to show the engine-driver the position of the cage in the shaft. Provided that shafts not exceeding 150 feet in depth need not have an indicator.

61. Cages or skips used in raising and lowering persons must be provided with a top covering, and as a precaution against the breaking of the rope, with safety clutches.

62. Where skips, buckets or other appliances are not ordinarily used for raising persons, a person may in exceptional cases be raised without the precautions provided for in these rules, but the previous consent of the Superintendent or an Under-ground Agent shall, if practicable, be obtained. All available precautions must be adopted and every case must be separately recorded by the watchman in a book kept for the purpose and the reason which rendered it necessary must be expressly stated.

63. Every person who ascends or descends by a skip shall ride in it and not outside or on the edge. This does not apply to a timberman who is slowly lowered or raised in a shaft in order to examine it.

64. Arrangements shall be made to securely close any space between a cage by which persons ride and the side of the shaft by which persons leave or enter the cage. This rule also applies to a skip or bucket when used for raising or lowering persons.

65. Every cage shall be approved by an Inspector of Mines, who shall determine the maximum number of persons to travel in it. This number shall be stated in a notice at the top of the shaft. Any man who shall enter the cage after the maximum number are already there, shall be guilty of an offence against these rules. A watchman shall be stationed to prevent the infringement of this rule.

66. Arrangements shall be made to provide gates at the surface and every landing stage in a vertical shaft. These gates shall as far as practicable be self-acting and every workman shall be excluded from the landing stage compartment except for the purpose of ascending or descending or executing repairs.

67. A competent Mining Officer or foreman or head timberman appointed by the Superintendent for the purpose, shall frequently and in any case at least once in every twenty-four hours examine the state of the external parts of the machinery, the state of the shaft, of the guides and conductors in the shaft, and the state of the head-gear, ropes, sockets, shackles, chains, engine-brakes and other similar appliances in any way connected with the arrangements for raising or lowering persons, and shall make a true report of the result of one such examination once a week; and every such

report shall be recorded without delay in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed by the person who made the inspection.

68. If any dangerous defect shall be discovered during any inspection or at any other time, the person making such inspection or otherwise discovering such defect shall at once give notice to the engine-driver who shall cease raising and lowering persons until the defect is remedied.

69. A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane.

70. There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons, such flanges or horns or such other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping and the engine-driver shall see that these flanges or horns project beyond the outer coil of the rope or chain.

71. The engine-driver shall not leave the engine while any person is being raised or lowered. He shall not allow any one else to handle the engine, unless with the order or permission of one of the Chief or Assistant Engineers.

72. No one is allowed to ascend or descend a shaft on the top of a loaded bucket or skip, nor in the deck of a cage with a loaded waggon or other load.

73. When a mine is more than 600 feet in vertical depth and there are more than 300 persons working at the same time below that depth for each ladder way by which they have access to the mine, arrangements shall be made to lower and raise them by means of a cage. An Inspector of Mines shall have power to suspend the operation of this rule and, when it would be necessary to sink a new shaft in order to comply with this rule, shall take into account the financial condition of the mine.

X—Signals.

74. In all hoisting shafts proper signalling arrangements must be provided to enable signals by distinct and definite signs to be transmitted from the various landing places to the top of the shaft. Where men are lowered or raised by machinery arrangements shall also be made for return signals.

75. The shaft-top must likewise be connected with the engine-room by some efficient means of signalling.

76. The knocker or other sounding apparatus shall be so placed or arranged as to be heard both by the lander and by the engine-driver. The engine-driver shall act at once on the signal to stop, but shall not hoist or lower until the proper signal is given him by the lander at the shaft-top.

77. The lander shall not give any signal that will affect the position or movement of the cage, skip or bucket when it is in the shaft at such a distance as to be beyond his own supervision, without having first received a definite signal from those in charge of the cage, skip or bucket; but he may, when he believes that something is wrong, give the signal to stop.

78. No unauthorised person is allowed to give a signal. A special suspense signal shall be provided for cases where it is important to prevent the skip from being set in motion while special work is going on. If this signal be sounded the skip shall not be moved by the lander whatever signals are received till the receipt of another, releasing, signal, which shall only be given from the same station as the original suspense signal.

79. The first three or principal signals used must be the same in all mines and shall be as follows:—

Code of shaft signals.

One—to stop.

Two—to lower.

Three—to hoist.

80. The other signals will be prescribed by the Superintendent of the mine, but they must be in addition to and must not interfere with the foregoing code.

81. In case any signal is doubtful the lander or engine-driver shall not act upon it, unless he believes it may possibly be the signal to stop.

82. Notices explaining the meaning of all signals must be posted up in the engine-room, at the shaft-top, and at all signal stations and all other reasonable means must be taken to make the persons employed acquainted with them.

XI--Ladder-ways.

83. In ladder-shafts, making an angle of 25° or less with the vertical, platforms or sollars (resting places) must be provided at intervals not exceeding 30 feet. The hole for the ladder-way below the sollar shall, unless with the consent of an Inspector of Mines, be behind and not in front of the upper ladder. Ladders must be fixed at an inclination to the vertical of not less than 1 foot horizontal for every 10 feet vertical.

84. In shafts where the slope is less than 65° and more than 30° with the horizontal, sollars shall be placed at intervals of not more than 55 feet along the underlie or slope of the shaft.

85. All platforms and sollars shall be fenced so as to prevent accidents.

86. The ladders must be securely fastened to the timbering of the shaft, and maintained in proper repair.

87. The placing of ladders in a vertical or over-hanging position or at a steeper inclination than is laid down in Rule 83 is strictly prohibited; but when exceptional circumstances require it, ladders may be fixed perpendicularly or at any steep angle with the consent of an Inspector of Mines. This consent is not necessary for the lowest 30 feet of a sinking shaft.

88. Ladders must project at least 3 feet above the shaft-top and above every platform and sollar, or strong holdfasts must be provided at these places at distances of not more than 20 inches.

89. Only those ladder-ways shall be used in ascending or descending which are provided for the purpose, and the use of other shafts or shaft compartments as a means of ingress or egress is permitted only to those persons who are charged with the duty of making inspections or repairs.

90. A ladder-way, which is a compartment of a shaft used also for other purposes, must be closed off from the other compartments to such an extent as to prevent injury to workmen passing up and down the ladder-way.

91. Carrying tools up or down a ladder-way in shafts at an angle of less than 20° with the vertical is prohibited except when required to repair the shaft itself. When tools are carried in a ladder-way they must be secured in a sling.

92. Temporary ladders or other means of climbing or keeping a footing while at work must be provided in sinks, winzes, rises, stopes, and other places where they are needed.

XII--Ventilation, Lighting, &c.

93. Sufficient ventilation must be provided to render all working places and travelling roads in a mine, under ordinary circumstances, in a fit condition for working and as far as possible free from fumes, smoke, dust or noxious gases.

94. A working place shall not be deemed to be in a fit condition for working in, if a candle will not burn erect when shielded from a draught.

95. Minerals, stone, rubbish or other material shall not be accumulated in drives, crosscuts or other underground works so as to interfere with ventilation. This expressly applies to ends driven by hand labor.

96. Every person who shall pass any door which is required to be kept shut for the production or promotion of ventilation in the mine shall take care to shut it closely when he has passed it.

97. When rock-drills are worked in dry ground the holes must so far as practicable be kept moist to prevent the atmosphere from being charged with dust.

98. Underground works (especially shafts, winzes and under-hand stopes) which have been abandoned or have been unused for some time must be ex-

amined by lowering a naked light into them, before being again used, in order to ascertain whether foul air is present.

99. Unauthorised entrance into closed or disused parts of a mine is prohibited and wherever possible should be prevented by boarding or otherwise.

100. Stationary lights must be provided at the working plats and signal stations in vertical and inclined shafts, and at night at the working places and signal stations on the surface.

101. Moving about without a light in any unilluminated part of the mine is prohibited.

102. The Superintendent shall make all necessary arrangements as shall be approved by the Medical Officer and as will be amply sufficient for keeping all the underground workings and roads clean from filthy matter and for the provision of pure drinking water below ground, and some person or persons who shall be appointed by the Superintendent for the purpose, shall be responsible for all working places and places where men work or pass, haulage roads and air-courses being constantly kept sanitarily clean.

XIII—Explosives.

103. A daily supply magazine shall be placed in the neighbourhood of each shaft for the supply of the daily requirements of the portion of the mine worked from that shaft. All explosives taken down the shaft shall be issued from this magazine when they are required for blasting purposes.

104. Each daily supply magazine shall be placed in such a position and constructed in such a manner as will in the opinion of an Inspector of Mines, as far as possible prevent the risk of injury to any person from the explosion or ignition of its contents. Detonators shall not be stored in a compartment containing or immediately adjoining one containing other explosives. No magazine shall be used for any purpose except the storage of explosives.

105. The storage of explosives underground is prohibited except in the following cases:—

- (a) A small amount of explosives may be kept in boxes for unforeseen contingencies; each box must be securely made and kept locked and may not contain, except in cases coming under (b), more than half a pound of cartridges, six detonators and 3 yards of fuse. The detonators must be in a distinct compartment of the box separated by a strong partition from the rest. No box shall be so placed that there is any risk of its being exploded or ignited by the explosion or ignition of any other box or otherwise.
- (b) When all the charges fired in a single shift are not fired at the same time, the explosives for the uncharged holes may be kept in the meantime at a safe distance. They must be placed in charge of some person responsible for them, where there is no risk of their being exploded or ignited.
- (c) A magazine may in special cases be provided underground for storing the daily requirements of a mine or part of a mine in blasting materials, provided that the quantity of explosives of all kinds stored in such magazine shall not exceed an amount to be fixed by an Inspector of Mines and provided that the magazine shall be placed at a sufficient distance from any portion of the mine in which work is going on or which is used as a thoroughfare, that will in the opinion of an Inspector of Mines prevent the risk of injury to any person from the explosion of the maximum amount of explosives allowed in the magazine or from the fumes of the gases resulting from the

combustion of such maximum amount, and provided that every precaution is adopted which an Inspector of Mines may require to be taken to prevent the explosion or ignition of such explosives and the injury of any person thereby. Detonators shall not be stored in a compartment containing or immediately adjoining one containing other explosives.

106. Explosives must be in their ordinary manufactured form and of good quality and as far as can be practically known in good condition when distributed for use. Only one kind of detonator shall, except with the permission of an Inspector of Mines, be used in the same mine. It shall be of sufficient power for every kind of explosive used.

107. No working place must be supplied with a greater quantity of explosive material than will probably suffice for the requirements of the shift.

108. A book must be kept to record the quantity of explosive material supplied to each contractor or blaster.

109. Explosives issued from the magazine shall be taken directly to the working place and any unused explosives must be returned to the magazine near the shaft without any delay. Any one finding any explosive must take it at once to the nearest magazine.

110. The removal of explosives to any place not authorised by these rules and the sale or purchase of explosives in the mine are strictly prohibited.

111. Explosives including fuse, when issued from the magazine, must be carried at all times in secure cases or canisters and no case or canister may contain more than five pounds of explosives.

112. Detonators must not be carried in the same case or canister with other explosives.

113. Explosives shall not be sent down in a bucket, skip or cage unless there is a distinguishing mark attached to the bucket, skip or cage or they are accompanied by some one who is responsible for them. If taken down by ladder each case or canister must be securely fastened to the person carrying it.

114. All explosive material must be distributed, whether above or below ground, only by the person or persons appointed for that purpose by the Superintendent.

115. No fuse or explosives are allowed to be taken into the mine other than the brands specially authorized by the Superintendent.

XIV - Blasting.

116. Contractors and blasters will be personally responsible for the due observance of the following rules which shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the head of each shaft.

117. When blasting is carried on, there must be at least one certificated blaster present at every working place who is thoroughly acquainted with blasting and he must conduct the operations (prepare the charge, charge and fire the shots) and must see that these rules are observed. In an emergency a person may be authorized to act as a temporary blaster by the Superintendent or an Underground Agent who shall be responsible that such temporary blaster is competent.

118. If on account of the number of blasts or their distance from one another one blaster is unable to properly conduct the blasting operation, they must be divided into two or more working places each with a certificated blaster.

119. All lights must be removed to a safe distance during the preparation of the charges.

120. While explosives are being handled in any way, smoking is strictly prohibited.

121. Every blaster must carry a knife in order to be able to cut a burning fuse in case of necessity.

122. When blasting by means of a detonator, the fuse (with attached detonator) must only be inserted in the primer or last cartridge, immediately before it is required for use. But in the case of blasting in a sink, the fuse and detonator may be inserted at the nearest platform or collar or the point from which the bucket starts.

123. No description of fuse which is known to burn irregularly or to explode while burning shall be used.

124. In charging or stemming the holes, the use of an iron or steel tool, scraper, or tamping rod is prohibited, and no explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole nor shall it be pressed or struck when at the bottom of a hole.

125. Only sand loosely filled in, soft clay, or water shall be used as tamping material for any explosive requiring the use of a detonator. A thick wad of paper about 1 inch long must however be placed next to the primer if sand or clay tamping is employed. The tamping must be at least 6 inches deep.

126. No force must be used in tamping except in the case of gunpowder when a wooden rammer must be used.

127. No more than eight holes in a drive or stope or in a shaft exceeding 30 square feet in area and not more than six in a shaft of smaller area or in a winze or rise shall be fired in the same round, unless the charges are fired by electricity or the fuses united so as to be ignited by applying a light at not more than four points or unless special permission is given by an Inspector of Mines.

128. Only those holes must be charged which are intended to be fired in the next round and all holes which have been charged must be fired together.

129. Blasting gelatine and other explosives shall not be lighted in order to set fire to fuses or for any other purpose.

130. Before firing a shot, due warning must be given to persons near, by shouting the fire signal. The number of shots intended to be fired must be mentioned.

131. Every blaster in underground workings shall see that a sufficient guard is placed on every avenue and passage of approach to the locality of the shot about to be fired, so as to prevent any person, not having received his caution, from placing himself in dangerous proximity to the shot.

132. Before firing a shot in any place which is likely to be holed through by such blast into another place, the person about to fire the shot shall satisfy himself that no person is in dangerous proximity on the other side at the time, and every person about to fire such a shot shall take precautions to prevent any person going near such place until after all the shots have exploded.

133. The number of shots exploding must be counted by at least two persons, one of whom must be the blaster who fired the holes.

134. Unless both are certain that all the shots have exploded, or in the case of a misfire, such working place must not be re-entered for thirty minutes after blasting. If any charge is known to have burnt away without exploding, the working place must not be entered for one hour. When firing is effected by means of electricity, the working place may be re-entered as soon as the source of the electricity has been disconnected from the cable and the place becomes clear of fumes.

135. Boring out a hole that has once been charged or withdrawing a charge either before firing or after a misfire is strictly forbidden, and also the deepening of or tampering with holes which after blasting with explosives have been left standing. Any new hole must be drilled as far away as practicable from an old one and never within three feet of a misfire.

136. Misfires must be blasted as soon as possible. If the tamping is of sand or clay, the best method is to wash (sludge) out the tamping with water, or if preferred a portion not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches may be removed with a wooden or copper scraper, but in any case the paper must be left untouched. No other procedure may be followed. The fuse and detonator must not be removed. Another primer or other cartridge with fuse and detonator will then be inserted and exploded in the usual manner. The blaster must before leaving the mine give information of all misfires which have not been blasted to an Underground Agent or underground foreman, or head timberman and, if he works under contract, also to the contractor.

137. Till a misfire has been blasted the blaster shall post a man to warn all persons working or being in the neighbourhood of the fact until relieved by another man appointed for the same purpose by an Underground Agent or underground foreman or head timberman or the contractor or the mestri in charge of the working party belonging to the next shift.

138. After any blasting has taken place (when there has been no misfire or burning away of the explosives) no person must go to the place within ten minutes from the time of the last explosion or such longer time as may be necessary for the place to become clear of fumes. The only exception is when any person is believed to have been injured by the blast or in danger of suffocation from the fumes.

139. Before commencing work after blasting, the blaster or the person in charge of the working place must be the first to go to the face of the working, and until he has pronounced it to be perfectly safe no other person is allowed to proceed there, except for the purpose of making it safe.

140. If there is any loose ground it must all be removed before any other work is done.

141. In removing the material brought down or blown out by blasting, special attention must be paid to ascertain if there are any unexploded cartridges or portions of cartridges.

XV—Machinery.

142. All steam-boilers, compressed-air-receivers and driving-gear must be in the personal charge of competent men appointed by the Chief Engineer. Every steam-boiler and air-receiver shall have attached to it a proper safety-valve and steam-gauge and water-gauge or air-gauge and shall be inspected by an Engineer once a week at least.

143. A notice shall be posted up in every engine-house specifying the highest pressure to which the steam or air in every boiler or receiver in or adjoining such engine-house may be raised and the minimum height of the water in every boiler.

144. The weight of every safety-valve shall be fixed on the lever so that it cannot be inadvertently shifted so as to increase the pressure.

145. Every boiler shall be cleaned out and examined internally at least once in every twelve months and a record shall be kept at the office of the mine of the condition at the time of every such cleaning.

146. All exposed parts of machinery which are dangerous when in motion must be railed or partitioned off in such a manner that no accident can occur except through carelessness.

147. Every person in charge of any boiler, engine or other appliance, apparatus or machine shall see that it is in proper condition before commencing work and if there is any defect shall remedy the same or report it to a Chief or Assistant Engineer and must see that the boilers are kept properly supplied with water and no extra weights of any kind are added to the safety-valves of boilers and receivers and that the allowed pressure of steam or air is not exceeded. If anything occurs to prevent the boiler being adequately supplied with water he shall damp or draw the fire without delay and in case of any dangerous defect shall stop work until it is remedied.

148. Engine-drivers and firemen are not allowed to work longer than the ordinary shift prescribed at a mine unless it is absolutely necessary. If the driver or fireman of a winding engine shall work longer than the prescribed shift, an entry of the fact must be made in a book kept for the purpose. No engine-driver or fireman shall leave his engine except when absolutely necessary during his shift. He shall not allow any one else to handle the engine unless with the order or permission of one of the Chief or Assistant Engineers or in case of emergency.

149. In the case of an engine-driver of a winding-engine in which persons are raised or lowered the shift shall not exceed eight hours in twenty-four and

in the case of an engine-driver of any other winding-engine, shall not exceed ten hours except in the case of small mines not exceeding 400 feet deep or with the permission of an Inspector of Mines.

150. All machinery must be kept clean and properly oiled and shall be inspected at the commencement of every shift.

151. Electric machinery of every description and all electric conductors must be so placed and protected in such manner as to preclude the possibility of accidents through inadvertent acts, and so that they are not likely to set fire to any part of any building.

152. Touching electric conductors, electric machines or electric apparatus of any description is forbidden, except to the working staff when using the necessary precautions.

XVI—Procedure in case of Accident.

153. Whenever an accident happens at a mine either above or below ground which results in the death or serious injury of any person or which causes personal injury (whether serious or not) arising from an explosion of any kind or from the fumes of an ignited explosive, or from the bursting of anything containing steam, compressed air or other substance at high pressure, the Superintendent or other Superior Officer of the mine must at once give notice thereof in writing to an Inspector of Mines and the Police authorities, stating fully all particulars attending such accident, in accordance with the form in the schedule to these rules.

154. A serious injury is one which results or is likely to result in loss or permanent damage to any limb or organ or portion thereof, simple fracture of any of the larger bones (including the bones of the skull), compound fracture of any bone, dislocation of the hip or knee, great loss of blood, internal bleeding, prolonged unconsciousness or danger to life or which may be declared to be serious by the Medical Officer.

155. If a death subsequently occurs from the effects of an accident already reported the Superintendent shall report such death as soon as it comes to his knowledge.

156. The place where the accident occurred must be left undisturbed until an Inspector of Mines has visited and examined it, or until the expiration of two clear days unless the stoppage of work at that place would seriously impede the work of the rest of the mine.

157. The proprietor shall see that the following medical provision is made for persons employed in mining operations:—

- (1) if the number of persons so employed exceeds 1,500, one qualified Medical Officer residing within three miles;
 - (2) if the number of persons so employed exceeds 250 and does not exceed 1,500, one qualified Medical Officer residing within ten miles and if the Medical Officer does not reside within three miles, then in addition one trained Hospital Assistant within three miles;
 - (3) if the number of persons so employed exceeds 50 but does not exceed 250, then one trained Hospital Assistant within five miles;
- these distances will be measured from any part of the mine where more than 50 persons are employed.

158. If any Medical Officer who is not employed by the Proprietor shall attend on any person employed in mining operations, the Proprietor shall pay such amount for his services as the Senior Surgeon in Mysore shall direct.

159. In order to render immediate assistance in cases of injuries such as broken bones, wounds, bleeding, contusion, scalding and suffocation there must be ready at hand at every mine all such necessary articles and medicines as the Medical Officer shall direct and also an ambulance for the removal of injured persons, and so far as possible every person in charge of any work below ground shall be acquainted with the means of giving first aid to persons injured.

160. Every workman receiving any personal injury in any mining operations shall before leaving the mine report the same to one of the Mining Officers or the Medical Officer, or the watchman at the top of a shaft or to his immediate superior and any person to whom such report is made shall at once communicate the same to the Superintendent.

XVII—Mine Plans.

161. A general plan, made by a competent surveyor, of the land, which is in the possession of the Mining Proprietor, for mining purposes or over which he holds any mining rights, to a distance of 600 feet from any point where mining operations are or have been carried on, but not beyond the limits of such land, must be kept at the mine, and be made up at least every four months.

162. The general plan must show the Government survey marks (if any), the boundaries of the land, the outcrops, as well as the actual strike and dip of the reefs or other mineral deposits so far as known, all open surface workings, shaft openings, bore-holes, water-furrows, reservoirs, tailings sites, public roads and railways and the principal buildings and sites of mining and metallurgical plant. It must also show the geographical meridian.

163. Besides the general plan referred to above, the Superintendent must keep in the office of the mine an underground working plan and section or sections showing clearly all the workings surveyed up to within four months from date.

164. The underground plans and sections must in particular show clearly all shafts, bore-holes, drives, crosscuts, winzes, rises, excavations (stoped ground) and any tunnels and passages connected therewith, and the position of all permanent winding gear, pumps, ventilating fans, brattices and doors for regulating ventilation and all underground bench marks, and stations of the underground survey and in addition thereto the vertical depth of bore-holes, the depth at which the mineral deposits have been intersected, the general strike of the reefs or mineral deposits, with their dips at different points, and the dislocations of the strata.

165. All plans must be on the scale of 30 or 60 feet to one inch.

166. All bench marks or stations of the underground surveys must be properly marked with holes and plugs, and care taken to preserve them in view of subsequent surveys.

167. The plottings of every survey must be made from a line or lines representing on the plan the true geographical meridian.

168. In case of a mine or any considerable part of it being intentionally abandoned, the general and underground plans and underground sections must first be completed up to date, and the same or exact copies thereof must be sent to the Chief Inspector of Mines within two months of such abandonment.

169. All underground workings must, when it is possible, first be surveyed before being allowed to become inaccessible.

170. Any Proprietor, Agent or Superintendent or other person engaged in mining operations who wilfully withholds any portion of a mine plan or conceals any part of the workings, or knowingly allows the mine plans to be incorrect is guilty of a breach of these rules.

XVIII—Government Returns and Inspections.

171. The Superintendent of a mine must send in to the Chief Inspector of Mines a statement showing the quantity of quartz crushed and the gold obtained and other mining returns and statistics in the form prescribed by the Government of Mysore.

172. In any of the following cases, namely—

- (1) where any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a shaft for any mine;
- (2) where a shaft of any mine is abandoned or the working there discontinued;

(3) where the working of a shaft of any mine is recommenced after any abandonment or discontinuance for a period exceeding two months; or

(4) where any change occurs in the name of any mine or in the Proprietor or in the name of the Proprietor;

the Proprietor or the Agent or the Superintendent shall give notice thereof to the Chief Inspector of Mines within two months after such commencement, abandonment, discontinuance, recommencement or change, and if such notice is not given, the Proprietor, Agent or Superintendent shall be guilty of an offence against these rules.

173. The Chief Inspector of Mines shall be informed of every appointment or removal of any Agent or Superintendent within one month after such appointment or removal.

174. The Inspector of Mines or his authorized representative shall at all reasonable times have access to the plans and sections in order to examine and inspect them, take copies thereof and make extracts therefrom; and shall be entitled to enter upon any part of the mine above or below ground and inspect and examine the state and condition thereof and of the mines and buildings and mining and metallurgical plant therein or thereon and the mode in which operations are carried on and hold enquiries as to accidents, but so far as possible in such a manner as not to impede or obstruct the working of the mine, and the Proprietor, Agent and Superintendent shall, with proper persons employed in the mine and acquainted with mining and metallurgical operations and with the engines, machinery and apparatus and other mining and metallurgical plant upon or within the mine effectually assist in the conduct of every such inspection or examination, affording all information required therefor.

175. Notice shall be given to the Chief Inspector of Mines if any working approaches within a horizontal distance of a railway equal to twice its depth below the surface, or to 500 feet, whichever is less.

176. If any mine is worked in a manner which, though not expressly forbidden by the provisions of these rules, is nevertheless dangerous, an Inspector of Mines may require the matter to be remedied and the representative of such mine shall comply with such requisition, or else submit the matter to arbitration.

177. An Inspector of Mines is also entitled to take, or cause to be taken, such samples of ore, quartz or other minerals from any reefs, beds or deposits or from any intermediate or final products extracted, obtained or produced in the course of any mining operations, as he in the execution of his duty may think fit, but if they be of more than two pounds weight, or contain more than five grains of gold, or be taken more than once in three months the Government shall pay for the same at a fair valuation.

178. Every person who wilfully obstructs an Inspector of Mines in the execution of his duty and every Mining Proprietor, Agent or Superintendent who refuses or neglects to furnish to an Inspector of Mines the means necessary for making any entry, inspection or enquiry under the Mysore Mines Regulation 1897 or these rules shall be deemed to commit a breach of these rules.

179. An order by an Inspector of Mines suspending or postponing the operation of any of these rules or giving any permission under these rules shall not be valid unless it is in writing. Any such order may be subsequently revoked by an Inspector of Mines.

180. The Superintendent, or in his absence the highest Mining Officer who can be found, shall, upon application by any local Magistrate or Police Officer not below the rank of chief constable whose duties require him to visit the mine, give him every facility for the purpose.

XIX—Bribery and other undue influences.

181. Any person who shall render any service or use any threat to any other person with the view of preventing any workman, contractor, foreman, Mining Officer, Government servant or other person engaged or expecting to be engaged in mining operations or in work connected with the Government inspection of mines

from exactly complying with these rules or from performing duly, honestly and without favor to any person or persons the duty he is employed to perform or shall attempt or agree to render any such service or use any such threat, or shall accept or attempt or agree to accept any such service, or shall on receiving any such threat fail to at once inform a Mining Officer thereof shall be guilty of the breach of these rules.

182. Any workmen, contractor, foreman, Mining Officer, Government servant or other person engaged or expecting to be engaged in mining operations or in work connected with the Government inspection of mines, who shall accept any service from any person or persons who is concerned or is likely to be concerned in any operation, proceeding or business transacted or likely to be transacted by the person accepting such service or having any other connection with the duties he or any person to whom he is subordinate or likely to be subordinate is employed to perform, or from any person who is interested in or related to the person so concerned or likely to be concerned, shall also be guilty of the breach of these rules.

183. For the purpose of these rules a service shall be considered to include the payment of any sum, the gift or sale without adequate consideration of any thing and every other favor or gratification of any description whether estimable in money or not; but not recognised and legitimate remuneration for mining work.

XX—General Rules.

184. The working of the mine shall be under the general control and responsibility of the Superintendent.

185. The Superintendent or other Mining Officer, acting under his instructions, shall, at least once in three days, while the men are at work, visit and examine every working place in the mine and all machinery and other mining operations of every description below ground or on the surface and shall see that safety in every respect is ensured.

186. Except under the provisions of these rules no person shall enter a mine who has not previously obtained the consent of the Superintendent or his representative.

187. No person is allowed to enter a mine in an intoxicated condition, or if known to be subject to any complaint which might place his life in danger.

188. Unauthorized entrance into any shaft or other working or into any shed or enclosure or into any place where machinery or boilers or receivers are erected or other mining operations are carried on is prohibited, and notice to this effect must be posted up at all entrances.

189. No workman shall, except in cases of emergency go to any part of the mine except where it is necessary for him to go in the course of or when coming to or from his work.

190. For the purpose of making these rules known to all persons in and about the mine, printed copies thereof must be posted in conspicuous places at the mine where they can be conveniently read, and every person employed in or about the mine is enjoined to thoroughly acquaint himself with them so far as they affect his duties.

191. All rules and notices shall be printed or written in such languages as an Inspector of Mines shall direct and must be posted up in a position where they can be easily seen by persons frequenting the place.

192. All rules and notices posted in or about the mine must be authorized by the Superintendent.

193. Any person pulling down or otherwise defacing any rules or notices when so posted up is liable to punishment.

194. In all cases where any person is required by these rules to make any report he shall sign his name to it. If he is unable to write he shall be present when his report is written, and shall have it read over to him and shall attach his mark to such report in token of this having been done. The name of the person writing the report shall also be entered at the end of the report together with a statement of its having been read over to the person on whose behalf it is written.

195. All persons are enjoined to thoroughly acquaint themselves with and carry out the sanitary arrangements in the mine which may from time to time be made by the Superintendent with the approval of the Medical Officer. Any

person who does not conform to these arrangements shall be deemed to commit a breach of these rules.

196. Where the duties of more than one post are entrusted to the same person, that person shall be bound by and observe the rules attached to each such post.

197. No person shall depute any one to do his work without the sanction of his immediate superior.

198. No person shall wilfully damage or without proper authority remove or render useless any fence, fencing, manhole, place of refuge, casing, guide, signal or means of signalling, chain, flange, horn, brake, indicator, steam-gauge, water-gauge, safety-valve or other appliance or thing, which has been provided for the purpose of carrying out these rules or for the safety of the workmen or otherwise for the purpose of properly carrying on mining operations, or which may be obtained or produced in the course of mining operations; nor is any one permitted to alter, remove, or in any way render useless any arrangement in the mine provided for the above purposes without the consent of the Superintendent.

199. If any person employed in a mine shall by any act or omission wilfully or negligently do anything which may allow or facilitate injury to, or loss, destruction or theft of any property employed in or produced in the course of mining operations, he will be deemed to commit a breach of these rules.

200. Any person employed in or about the mine who shall by any act or omission wilfully or negligently do anything likely to endanger life or shall wilfully or in a careless or thoughtless manner expose himself to danger will be deemed to be guilty of a breach of these rules.

201. Every person who shall forge or falsify a certificate granted under these rules or use a certificate falsely purporting to be granted under these rules or use a certificate granted under these rules as his own which was granted to another person or shall sell or dispose of a certificate granted or falsely purporting to be granted under these rules shall be guilty of a breach of these rules.

202. Fines and deductions from wages, other than fines levied under the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1897, shall only be levied and made by a Mining Officer.

203. No person shall refuse or neglect to obey any orders issued with a view to the safety or the convenience or proper discipline of the mine, not being inconsistent with these rules, by any person under whose orders he is placed, nor shall he interfere with, impede or obstruct any person in the discharge of his duties or interfere with or obstruct the working of the mine.

204. All workmen shall strictly adhere to these rules and to any directions issued by the Superintendent with a view to their safety or convenience or the proper discipline of the mine, not being inconsistent with these rules, contained in the notices fixed for the guidance of the workmen in or about the mine. All standing orders must be in writing and signed by the Superintendent.

205. Any person, who may observe or be informed or be aware of any neglect or infringement of these rules or of any damage to or deficiency or defect in any travelling road, fence, casing, hoisting-gear, rope, chain, engine, machinery or other appliance or structure in or about the mine, or of any loose ground, defective ventilation or other circumstance, act or proceeding which might cause danger to any person, shall report the case to his immediate superior or to the Superintendent, or (unless the person reporting the same is a Mining Officer) to any Mining Officer or (if the person reporting the same is a workman) to any underground foreman or head timberman, and shall do all in his power to prevent the death or injury of any person.

206. Any one who shall knowingly permit any person over whom he exercises authority to commit or shall otherwise abet a breach of these rules shall himself be deemed to commit a breach thereof.

207. Every person employed in mining operations (other than a Proprietor, Agent or Superintendent) who is wilfully or negligently guilty of any act or omission, which in the case of a Proprietor, Agent or Superintendent would be a breach of these rules, shall be deemed to commit a breach of these rules.

208. All workmen, who neglect to observe any of the provisions of these rules, may be suspended or discharged and ordered out of the mine by the Superintendent or other Mining Officer.

209. No person shall be selected or allowed to perform or shall perform any duty in connection with any mining operations unless he is fully competent and qualified to carry out the work allotted to him.

210. The Proprietor, Agent and Superintendent shall provide for the safety and proper discipline of the men employed above and below ground, and appoint such persons as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these rules and, in the case of any contravention of or non-compliance with these rules by any person whatsoever, the Proprietor, Agent and Superintendent shall each, unless he proves that he has taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing these rules, to prevent such contravention or non-compliance, be deemed to have committed a breach of these rules. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to prosecute any person employed on the mine who is guilty of a breach of these rules, except in cases which are so trivial that a prosecution is inadvisable.

211. If there is anything in the construction of any mine which at the time of the issue of these rules is not in accordance with these provisions the Inspector of Mines shall have power to postpone the operation of these rules in such cases for such period as he shall think fit.

By Order,

JOHN W. EVANS,

Secy. to Govt., Geological Dept.